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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1691)

Name of Candidate	DIVYA MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	30515
Center	Online	Date	23.10.2020

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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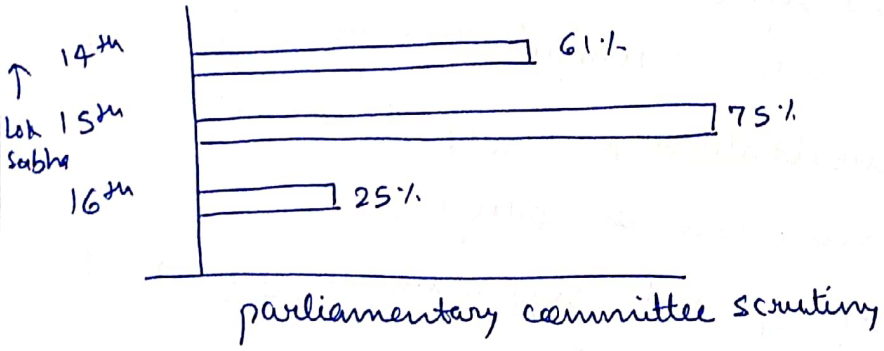
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The practice of passing of bills without the scrutiny by the parliamentary standing committees undermines their significance and sets a wrong precedent. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संसदीय स्थायी समितियों द्वारा संवीक्षा के बिना विधेयकों को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

1st session of the 17th lok sabha was one of the most productive with many laws being passed without parliamentary committees scrutiny.

Current status



Why scrutiny is important?

- It increases legislature's hold on the executive - about laws on public expenditure and social development policies.
- Complexity and volume of work at parliament has increased
  ↳ increase in guillotine usage.

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- Frequent ordinances or bills passed in money bills (as seen by SC).
- Parliament lacks time and expertise to go into technical details of each bill
- Committees provide neutral platform where legislators can discuss about the legislation without fear of whip.
- Consultation from experts of the domain can be sought.
- It upheld separation of powers between executive and legislature while making executive responsible to latter.

For efficient functioning of parliament as observed by 2nd ARC consultation of parliamentary committees like (PAC, DRSC) is important. It ensures accountability of the executive.

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2. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट-टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to recall is the instrument of direct democracy where electorate has the right to remove an elected representative from his office for not performing or under-performing.

e.g. Switzerland.

Much Needed Step for India

- Ensures accountability of elected representatives to the people.
- Curbs use of money and muscle power in the elections for fear of removal later in recall.
- Lesser corruption in governance.
- Increase transparency in the public offices.

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Concerns

- Populist measures may increase to woo the voters.
- Political parties in opposition may collude to remove a candidate later.
- False implication or charges on leader.
- The representative will be in fear always of being removed
- Curbs risk taking appetite.
- It will diminish impact of whip on members
  - as they are more answerable to electorate than party.

To address both the issues India should start with electoral reforms like Right to reject, State-funding of elections (277th report - Law commission and Dinesh Goswami committee report.

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3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by the Speaker in this regard. (150 words) 10

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

52nd Amendment Act, 1956 introduced 10th schedule in the constitution to curb the tendency of legislators from horsetrading (Aaya ram - gaya ram) between political parties.

Restriction on freedom of choice of legislator -

- Binds the legislator to party's whip.
- More loyalty to party's mandate than to people's mandate.
- Curbs freedom of speech. (a fundamental right).

Some Benefits

- It ensures no retail defection (only 2/3rd of the members merging are allowed)
- Gives stability to the government
- Enforces discipline in party ranks.

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Speaker's role

- Final authority on disqualifications.
- Supreme court can only intervene once presiding officer has taken decision.
- Many times alleged to be politically motivated.

Some measures

- Like UK, applicability of law can be limited to matter of government's stability like - confidence motion.
- Time limit to be prescribed for speaker to take decision - (by SC)
  e.g. delay in decision in Karnatka assembly case

Stability and freedom of speech need to be balanced. SC's observation in Kihoto Hollohan should be used for guidance.

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4. Inter-state river water disputes have been among the most pressing issues faced by the Indian federal system. In this context, examine the potential of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in addressing the issues involved. (150 words) 10

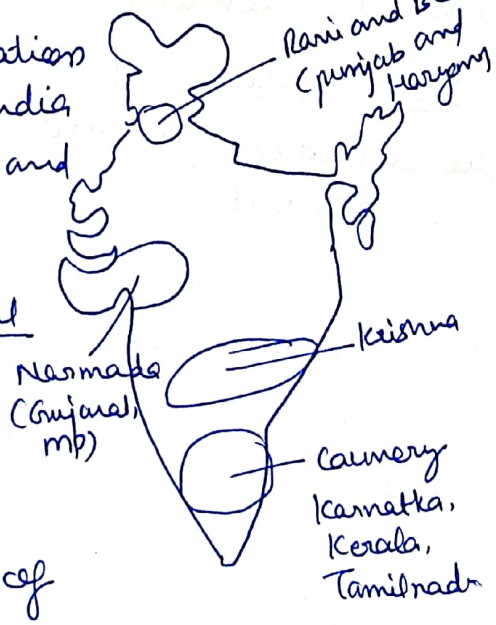
अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद, भारतीय संघीय प्रणाली द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों में से एक रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 262 provide the parliament power to constitute tribunals for interstate water disputes as there lie in the union list (7th schedule).

eg. Beas and Cauvery disputes had been pending for more than 25 years.

Inter State river water disputes

- Non clarity on the data availability of river water.
- Water stress situations in peninsular india
- climate change and variable rainfall.
- SC under special adhiem Article 136 hears the appeal afain
- Non-enforcement of verdicts by the States



Don't write anything this margin

Interstate riverwater dispute (Amendment) Bill 2019 -

- Makes single unified tribunal for all the disputes.
- National arbitration council to amicably solve the dispute.
- Dispute goes to tribunal if it is not solved at council.
- A definite timeframe for closure of the case.
- Mandated central government to ensure the enforcement of the Act
- Data collection for allocation of river water - An authority will be constituted.

Further, rather than political boundaries as suggested by CWC and NITI Aayog hydrological boundaries should be constructed for water allocation. Aquifer mapping should also be done in accordance with cooperative federalism and Helsinki rules

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5. The expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' may seem to be identical, but, in fact, they mean different things. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

'विधि के समक्ष समता' और 'विधियों का समान संरक्षण' वाक्यांश एक-समान प्रतीत हो सकते हैं, किन्तु, वास्तव में, उनके अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Article 14 in the Indian constitution guarantees to each citizen there two equalities.

Equality before law

- It is derived from British common law.
- It is a negative equality i.e. no special privilege.
- No arbitrary application of law.
- Everyone is equally subjected to the ordinary law of the land enforced by the ordinary law courts.
- No one is above law.

Equal protection of law

- Derived from American constitution
- It is a positive concept.
- Same persons situated in similar circumstance to be treated equally

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- equals should be treated equally and unequals unequally.

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6. Idea of the Civil Services Board has been widely hailed as a key civil services reform, however it is not without its own limitation. Comment.
(150 words) 10

एक महत्वपूर्ण सिविल सेवा सुधार के रूप में सिविल सेवा बोर्ड के विचार का व्यापक रूप से समर्थन किया गया है, हालांकि इसकी भी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Civil services form the steelframe of our country and implement and guide the policy making. Though constitutional protection has been given through Article 311 and 312, further interventions are needed to ensure the independent functioning.

Civil service board. (CSB)

- Headed by cabinet secretary to coordinate and regulate the promotion, transfer and posting of higher level civil servants.
- It will give security of tenure to civil servants.
- More freedom to take non partisan decisions.
- Prevent politicisation of bureaucracy.

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Limitation

- Still the political leadership can sway the decision making of CSB.
- The appointment, functioning and mandate of CSB is not clear.
- Not enough teeth to this body.

Other measures

- Implementing Hota Committee recommendations regarding the functioning and security of civil servants
- Mid career appraisal and performance based promotion.
- Security of tenure.
- Later entry to augment pool of expertise (NITI Aayog).

Civil Services are repository of experience, expertise and symbol of continuity the reforms area must to ensure its effective functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. It is argued that the introduction of compulsory voting in India would strengthen its democratic credentials. Critically analyze. (150 words) 10
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में अनिवार्य मतदान की शुरुआत से इसकी लोकतांत्रिक साख सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Currently voting is not a compulsory obligation. However the latest electoral turnout was just more than 60% which shows the elected government may not be fully representative of the people's mandate.

Pros

- More voters → more representativeness of government
- More political consciousness among masses.
- more scrutiny of government on their delivery of election promises.

Cons

- It will be coercive
- There could be incidences where voters do not read the names and give their vote to I^st name on the ballot

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More important is -

- Electoral reforms
- Nudging people to vote more
- Voter education
- NOTA and right to reject can be explored.

Law should not be enforced. It is the expression of social necessity and ~~demand~~ demand should come from within.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Setting up of an Open Government Data (OGD) Platform can potentially be a game-changer for transparency and accountability. Analyse. Also, identify the challenges that remain in translating this potential into reality. (150 words) 10

ओपन गवर्नमेंट डेटा (OGD) प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की स्थापना संभवतः पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए गेम-चेंजर हो सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संभाव्यता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Data is a public good.
'National data sharing and accessibility policy' mandates the sharing of government data with people directly.

OGD: As game changer

- More data → more research
- Evidence based policy making
- better allocation of scarce government resources.
- Efficient reach of schemes to the right beneficiary pool.
- It will eliminate inclusion and exclusion error
  e.g. PDS ration card duplication issue.
- It will save public money which could be utilized in other areas
- Important to hold government accountable

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for its communication and communications.

Challenges

- Official secrets Act, 1904 - data can be hidden under this.
- May compromise national sovereignty.
- Efficient and sophisticated western countries technological tools may target Indian market based on this data.

For the concern of data privacy, recommendations of BN Srikrishna committee can be adopted. Data is the new oil. More we mine more we will prosper

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. There have been concerns related to foreign funding to NGOs in India. In this context, examine the current framework regulating the same.
(150 words) 10

भारत में NGOs की विदेशी फंडिंग को लेकर चिंताएँ रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इसे विनियमित करने वाले वर्तमान ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए।

NGOs, voluntary organisation are a critical pillar of social welfare and development. They compensate for the spaces left by the government machinery to uplift the marginalised. Currently 31 lakh NGOs are working in India.

eg. Greenpeace, NBHS, CES

Foreign funding

- Foreign contribution regulation Act
- Foreign exchange management, Act,

& There two Acts regulate the foreign funding within NGOs.

Concern

- CBI - highlighted only 10% of the NGO file their annual financial statements.
- Lapses in income tax filing.

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- More than 3000 NGOs received over 22000 crores from foreign funding.
- Money is used for thwarting the developmental efforts of India
  - eg. opposition to coal powered plants → causing damage to environment
- Religious conversions or engaging in anti-State activities

Therefore it is important to regulate NGOs to ensure their transparency while maintaining national integrity and sovereignty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

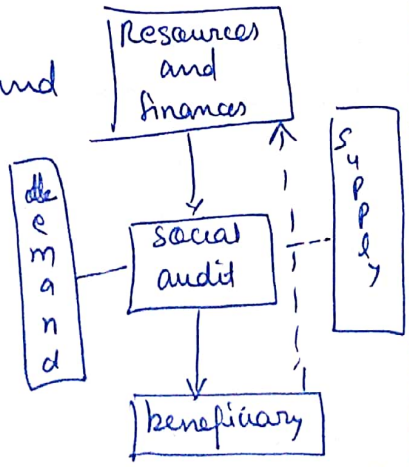
Social audit is the process of measuring, understand, reporting and correcting the gap between the targeted aims / ideals of schemes and achieved objectives / outcomes by the beneficiaries of the scheme themselves.

e.g. MGNREGA provides for it.

eg. recently Meghalaya enacted a law for the same.

Role of Social audit

- Review of outcomes and utilization of allocated fund increases the accountability of service provider.



- It ensures that the necessary financials and data is released in the public domain for decision making.

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- It is multistakeholder, polyvocal, and participatory.
- It leads to social empowerment and increases efficiencies of social welfare schemes
  e.g. in MGNREGA - the number of new job cards issued and fund released can be tracked.

Impediments

- No legal status barring few cases
- Rural people lack financial literacy to carry out right audits.
- The data fudging was observed due to paper-based record making.
- people with vested interests can easily sway them

However, a case of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (Rajasthan) that initiated Jan Sunwai that led to RTI Act shows the potential of social audit.

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11. Highlight the Quasi-Judicial and Advisory functions of the Election Commission of India. Do you think the powers of the Election Commission need a relook in context of the challenges it has faced in recent years?

(250 words) 15

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के अर्द्ध-न्यायिक और परामर्शी प्रकार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि हालिया वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में इसकी शक्तियों को पुनरीक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Election commission of India (ECI) is the watchdog of Indian electoral regime. Under Article 324 it is vested with powers to supervise, control and direct the elections of President, Vice-President, Loksabha and State legislature.

Quasi-judicial functions

- It allocates the election symbols to the political parties under Representation of people Act 1951 and decides upon the disputes regarding that.
- In matters of filing of report by political parties about their election expenditure.

Advisory functions

- ~~Under Article 143~~ Advices President about disqualification of MPs (advice is binding)
- During National emergency confirms that elections can't be held (Article 352).

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Recent challenges

- No power to de-register a political party under Section 8 of RPA, 1951.
- Rampant use of money power and muscle power in elections.
- Fake news and paid news menance
- Inadequacy of section 126 in regulating media.
- Violations of MCC.
- Voter bribing and psychometric targeting using subtle social media platforms eg Cambridge analytica case.
- Criminalisation of politics
  - 33% of seating MPs with charges filed against them.
- Electoral funding - anonymity and canalisation of black money.

Relocating at power

To address the above challenges following can be done.

- Giving more teeth to it.

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- Except extra-ordinary powers under Article 326 it use RPA, 1951 & IPC, hence codification of laws needed.
- Codification of MCC → making it enforceable.
- Statefunding of elections can be looked into.
- Intraparty democracy - 2nd ARC
- Power to de-register political parties.
- CVIGIL type public participation models to be encouraged.
- NOTA and negative voting can be allowed.
- Declaration of public assets was made mandatory by SC in Lokprahari Case (2018) which can be further extended.

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12. Increase in the number of judges at the Supreme Court is a welcome step, nonetheless efficient functioning of the judiciary requires broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, फिर भी न्यायपालिका के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए न्यायिक पदानुक्रम के सभी स्तरों पर व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently number of SC judges was increased from 31 to 34 including the chief justice of India. It might reduce the current case burden > 50,000 cases pending a SC.

Benefits of increase

- Largers number of benches can be framed
- More democratic and polyvocal verdict delivery
- Increase case disposal rate
- Relieve burden

Current challenges

- More than 3 Crore cases are pending at all level together
  - 85% only at subordinate level.
- Huge vacancy at subordinate level.
- Less number of working days
- Quality of verdicts at lesser level

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remain poor → appeal cases increases

- SC and HC - cases of appeal and interpretation of law are dealt together.
- Increase in business due to judicial activism - PIL.
- Lower usage of alternative dispute redressal mechanisms (ADRs)

Broader reforms

- All India Judicial services at district level can be recruited by UPSC.
- Separation of SC into → court of appeal
  ↓ constitutional court
- More regional benches of SC
- Filling vacancies.
- Popularising ADR to resolve business disputes.
- Fast track courts and special courts case disposal to be monitored.
- Reducing number of judicial vacations.
- Digitisation of the process.
- Lok adalats to be expeditiously promoted alongside Gram nyalayas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some measures taken

- LIMBS - to handle government legal disputes
- tele-law and pro-bono legal services.
- National judicial data grid - for data collection and analysis about the cases.
- e-courts - online case filing, tracking
- Video conferencing method to be adopted at larger scale.
- Overall Criminal justice system needs to be strengthened as recommended by Santhanam committee
  - Better investigation by Police will increase conviction rate which over ~14% currently.

Justice delayed is justice denied. Judiciary is vanguard of democratic polity, its health is vital for India's health

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism is called bargaining federalism or federalism with centralising tendencies due to asymmetries visible in power distribution. VII.th schedule gives an account of the division (territorial and legislative) of subjects between centre and states.

Federal tensions

- GST - State compensation share is released with delay (>2 months)
- Inter-state river water disputes (Article 262)
- Demand for special category status - Andhrapradesh.
- Asymmetric federalism
  - number of seats in Rajyasabha varies from 1 to 31
  - Centrally sponsored schemes with 60:40 (centre: state in plain area and 90:10 for Himalayan states and North East)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Financial Commission recommendation give more authority to centre.
  - 15th FC. reduced State allocations from 42% to 41%
- Ignorance of vital areas by states due to lack of resources
  e.g. Agriculture (contract farming and APMC laws vary across states)
- Recently Kerala government triggered Article 371 regarding centre's policies on CAA.
- Frequent emergency imposition and controversial role of governors.

Reforming 7th schedule

- Health and Agriculture - fear the want of uniformity across the country should be brought under concurrent list.
- Equitable distribution of resources to the states - grants-in-aids, revenue deficit grants, finance raising authorities should be given.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- New areas like Cyber security should be added.
- Known residuary powers should now be segregated into respective list.
- Interstate council (Article 263) can be used for providing common platform to state.
- NITI Aayog - Governing council to be made more effective by granting it statutory powers.
- Current way of voting based GSTC decision with (Centre - 1/3 weightage and state - 2/3) is a welcome step.
- Common river tribunal and Hydrology based boundaries rather than political boundaries are viable solutions.

"Better States make better Nation." our federalism in words of Alexandrowicz is sui generis and we should make it cooperative federalism from conflictual federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What do you understand by doctrine of eminent domain? How can it be applied to understand the evolution of right to property under the Indian constitution? **(250 words) 15**

सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण-अधिकार के सिद्धांत (doctrine of eminent domain) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

Doctrine of eminent domain pertains to the right of State to acquire any land for its use against the property held by a private party.

Application

- Earlier right to property was given under Article 19(1)(f) and 31.
- Which caused frictions on land reform measures e.g. Zamindari abolition Act
- Government introduced 1st Amendment Act and inserted Schedule 9 where laws couldnot be challenged on violating fundamental right to property.
- SC in Kochu case upheld the

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- 44th amendment Act (1978) removed the law from fundamental right and introduced as constitutional right in Article 300.

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15. Explain the structure and function of the National Commission for Backward Classes. What is the significance of recent changes made in its status? (250 words) 15

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसकी प्रस्थिति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

Before 102nd Constitution Amendment Act the question of Backward classes was dealt by statutory authority National commission of backward classes. However, this amendment entered (NCBC) Article 338B and give it a constitutional status.

Structure

- 1 chairperson and 1 vice chairman
- other members with atleast 1 woman with expertise in the matter of OBCs.
- chairman could be a retired judge or seating judge of High court or any other person eligible to be the same

Functions

- Safeguarding the rights of OBCs.
- Review existing constitutional and legal safeguards.
- Advising upon the current status of OBCs.
- Advicing to government on related

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matters of policy development.

- Taking suo moto cognizance of the violations of rights.
- It is vested with the power of civil court.
  - can take evidence on affidavit.
  - direct person to be witness
- It has to present its report to president who puts it in the parliaments about measures suggested.

Recent changes

- Constitutional Status
- OBCs do not need to seek recourse to NCSC for grievance redressal as that power is vested in NCBC now.
- Legitimacy is increased.

Significance

- It will realize the DPSP under Article 46 - State should take steps for development of 'socially and educationally backward classes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Mandal commission highlighted : > 50% of population to be OBC.
  - meets aspirations of the marginalized.
- Its recommendation's non-implementation can now be morally wrong.
- Government will not file its response along with reasons for non-implementation of its recommendations

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16. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. (250 words) 15

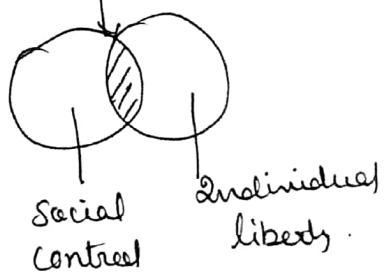
उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

... Justice - social, political & economical ... ensures that the each individual gets a fair and just equality and liberty to realize his moral personality.

"Justice, is a protean notion that changes its shape and assumes new forms with a ready facility."

1) Social Justice

"equals should be treated equally and unequals unequally."



o Constitution - ~~under~~

Article 39 : welfare state, equal pay for equal work

Article 40 : panchayats (Article 243-243O)

Article 41 : nutrition, public health and raising living standard

Don't write anything this margin

- Equal remuneration Act, 1976
- National food security Act - 2013
- Ayushman Bharat
- Maternity Benefit Act
- ~~Prenar~~ Right to Education Act, 2009.

Political equality

Each citizen should have equal political status and equality in political rights.

- Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25-28 etc.
  - L political - fundamental rights (equality, freedom, of speech, freedom from exploitation, right to life)
- Article 325, 326 - voting rights.
- Representation of people Act - 1950
  - L electoral roll.
- Civil rights Act, 1955
- Information Technology Act, 2000

Economic equality

It not just equality of opportunity but adequate opportunity coming to different classes. It involves positive discrimination for marginalised sections

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Article 29 - welfare state
  - no concentration of ownership of wealth.
- Article 39A - participation of workers in management of firms.
- MGNREGA, 2005

These measures ensure that fruits of development reach to all sections of society to build an INCLUSIVE India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections in the era of proliferation of social media? In this context, identifying the steps taken by the ECI, suggest further measures. (250 words) 15

सोशल मीडिया के प्रसार के युग में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के संचालन में आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ECI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की पहचान करते हुए आगे के उपायों को सुझाइए।

Social media is different from any other media in terms of its velocity, volume, variety. It enables, one-one; many-many; one-many contact, asynchronous information transfer (real time) and its device indifferent (can be operated from the mobile, computer or tablet).

Challenges it poses to elections

- It influences the voter's opinion by subtle politically motivated messages
  eg. USA elections (2016)
- It cannot be controlled with existing Model code of conduct
- Any law formed will need to be updated continuously, as it changes its form too.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Nexus between social media giants and political parties can sway voters.
- It's reach is multiple times higher than conventional modes of TV, radio etc.

Steps by ECI

- Media coordination committee to look at violations by political parties.
- Voluntary code of ethics to be followed by social media companies was extracted.
- It took social media account detail of contesting candidate to keep a close watch.
- cVIGIL - citizen participation to report any violation of MCC by candidates.
- SVEEP - for education of voters regarding the interpretations of normal messages from political messages.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Further measures

- Codification of MCC into laws.
- permanent social media monitoring cell within its institutional structure.
- Greater watch and regulation of social media manipulation through legislative measures.
- Laws under RPA, 1951 to enforce its directions on social media companies during elections.

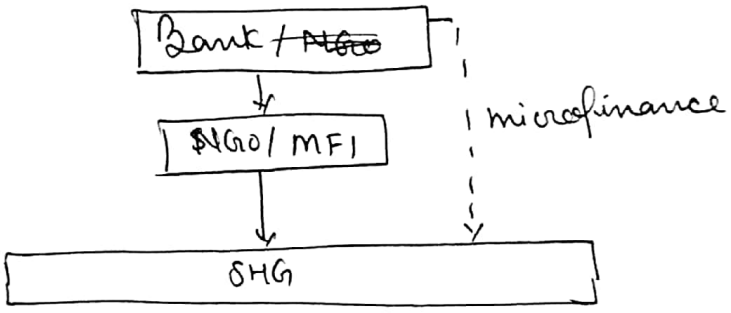
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain how the linkage between banks, NGOs and SHGs helps in facilitating access to microfinance and contributes to the development of rural areas. (250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि बैंकों, NGOs और SHGs के मध्य संपर्क किस प्रकार सूक्ष्म वित्त तक पहुँच को सुविधाजनक बनाने में सहायता करता है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में योगदान देता है।

Currently India has 31 lakh NGOs working and various SHGs. The microfinance scheme was inspired by its success in Bangladesh and currently 95% of its beneficiaries are women.

Linkage



- During 1990s bank adopted SHG linkage programme which boosted its lack of access to finance.
- Funds could be directly availed by SHG or through a NGO
  - depending upon the capability of the SHG.

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SHG - are the group of people in rural areas with homogenous socio-economic setting and rotates the individual savings.

- underlying principle is - "collateral is based on trust and peer pressure."
- Bank extend loans to SHGs when they mature and develop financial and credit off take habits.
- Guarantee for such fund can be provided by the NGOs.

role of NGOs

- Enable easy access to finance due to their reputational benefits.
- Train the SHG members in matters of financial discipline and management.
- NGOs can themselves extend the loan to SHGs as well, serving as a conduit of depositors money at bank and SHG.

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Development of rural areas

- Greater participation and awareness among people.
- Better household expenditure quality in SHG members.
  - as per a report SHG household see more number of children school enrollment and better health statistics.
- Developing habit of collective thinking
- Enhances their bargaining power.
  - bank ultimately start giving loan to SHG directly.
- Gender empowerment - as most of the members are women.

Hence SHG have evolved as a tool for rural development, following Malegaon committee report the coercive practices for funding need to be stopped. Their empowerment is rural empowerment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Identify the different issues associated with the design and implementation of MGNREGA. What reforms have been taken in recent times to address the above-identified issues? (250 words) 15

मनरेगा (MGNREGA) की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। उपर्युक्त चिन्हित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या सुधार किए गए हैं?

MGNREGA is an employment guarantee legislation - that provides 100 days of assured employment to an adult member of household who is willing to unskilled manual work.

Issues

- Job cards updation is not properly
- Delay in payment of wages by central government to some states who have not filed procedural formalities within time.
- Social audit lacks force.
- The construction of assets-quality is questioned on many occasions.
- Unemployment allowance is not released on time.
- Gram Sabha related corruption cases.

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Reforms

- GPS and geo-tagging of the constructed assets.
- Construction of only durable assets.
- More power to Gram Sabha for beneficiary identification and Job card enrollment

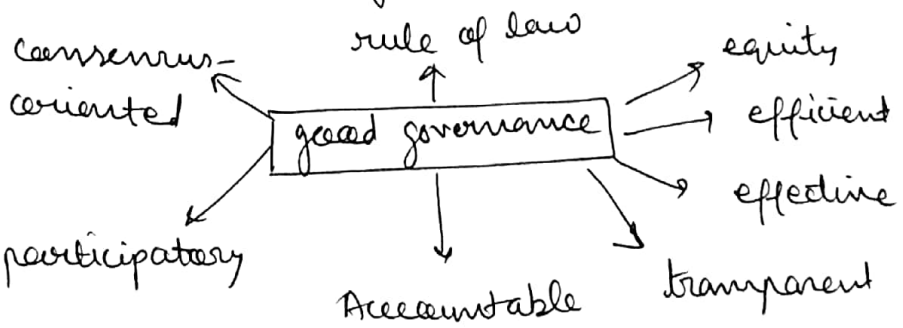
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. A sound legal framework, robust institutional mechanism for establishing rule of law, competent and dedicated workforce and decentralization and delegation are some of the necessary preconditions for good governance. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

एक सुदृढ़ विधिक ढांचा, विधि के शासन को स्थापित करने के लिए मजबूत संस्थागत तंत्र, सक्षम और समर्पित कार्यबल तथा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं प्रत्यायोजन सुशासन हेतु कुछ आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good governance means a mechanism for welfare of all through instrumental of law and state resources.



Sound legal framework

- The laws should be comprehensive to ensure smooth implementation.

  eg. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 makes bribe ~~tak~~ giving an offence but doesnot address concern of coercive bribe giving.

  eg. challenges in GST.

  eg. MGNREGA- social audit deficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Sound legal framework ensures the transparency, objectivity and rule of law without arbitrariness.

Robust institutional mechanism

- Efficient Judiciary with fast case disposal rate.
- Better quality of judgments.
  e.g. Vishakha guidelines

It will ensure right interpretation of legislative intent.

Competent and dedicated workforce

- Police should be more agile, active, tech-savvy (SMART-police)
- Distinction between law and order and investigation functions.
- lack of modern arms, ammunition vehicles and the technology.
  e.g. fund allotted in the Police modernisation scheme is still underutilized.
- Efficient and Accountable bureaucracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It will ensure implementation of schemes and programmes in in the spirit of drafted law.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1692)

Name of Candidate	DIVYA MISRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	eng.	Registration Number	38515
Center	online	Date	25-10-20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently Karez system of Bahmani kingdom was discussed - as a network of underground tunnels for water supply - originally from Persian system.

Architecture and ornamentation

- As per local needs
  eg. Rani-ki-vav (Gujarat)
- huge reservoirs and drainage system
  eg. IVC system.
- Mauryan era
  eg. Lake Sudarshan
- Within temples → Modhera sun temple, Padrethan (Kashmir), Dravida temples.

Stepwell (Baoris-Rajasthan)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Contemporary water concerns

- Traditional rain water harvesting
  - efficient for current water scarcity
  - eg Eri (Tamilnadu)
  - eg. Kuhl (Himachal Pradesh
  - eg. Khadin (Rajasthan)
- Groundwater recharge
- surface water augmentation
- enables rain water harvesting
  - when >70% of rainfall happen in 3 months.
- Can be integrated with ongoing schemes like Jal-Shakti Abhiyan.

Bhujal Abhiyan, Neeramchal

PMKSY, Har-ghar-Jal, Per drop more crop - all these missions can benefit from this approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Give an account of the contributions made by Indians to the field of mathematics in ancient and medieval times. **(150 words) 10**

प्राचीन एवं मध्य काल में गणित के क्षेत्र में भारतीयों के योगदानों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

mathematics had origins in India, thousands of years ago, learnt by Arab merchants and later British through ancient texts.

- Baudhyayan - study of pi before pythagoras
- Pingala -
- Aryabhattiya by Aryabhatta - Zero, helped to calculate distance between earth and moon
- Brahmgupta - Brahmsphut siddhantika chakrawat method
- Mahaveer - Ganit Sar Sangraha.
- Jyeshtadeva - Cosine and sine power series.

In particular -

- Discovery of zero
- Calculation of value of pi
- decimal system
- negative numbers

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Pythagorus theorem
- Beejaganita, leelavati, galadhyaya and grihaganita (Siddhant Shiromani)

Medieval times

- Todarmal's calculations for land revenue measurement (Akbar era).
- Raja Sawai Jai Singh built 5 observatories at Benaras, Jaipur and Agra.
- Rocket engineering – Tipu Sultan.

Therefore, Indians have throughout contributed in the field of mathematics. Tradition continues even today with scientists at NASA, CERN laboratory etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Curzon's domestic and foreign policies were motivated by the urge to further strengthen the British position in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कर्जन की घरेलू एवं विदेशी नीतियाँ, भारत में अंग्रेजों की स्थिति को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता से प्रेरित थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Curzon was the Governor General of India from 1899-1905. His tenure is marked with various controversial policies.

- Domestic
  - Calcutta corporation Act (1899)
  - Indian universities Act (1904)
    - reduce freedom of universities.
  - Deportation of Natu brothers.
  - Indian Press Act (1904)
  - Official Secrets Act (1904)
  - Department of Commerce and Industry

Foreign

- Tibet mission under Younghusband (1904)
  - Treaty of Lhasa
  - control of foreign affairs to ward off Russia.
- Afghan situation
  - as a buffer state to prevent Indian empire.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence combined with his domestic and foreign policies, it was aimed safeguarding British empire in India and suppression of Indians.

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4. The story of India's freedom struggle cannot be complete without recognizing the role that many leaders of North East India played during the time. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की कहानी उस दौर में उत्तर-पूर्व भारत के अनेक नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को मान्यता प्रदान किए बिना पूर्ण नहीं हो सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

North East provided Indian freedom struggle with excellent leadership and enthusiasm since 1850s till the independence.

- Rani Gaidinliu (Nagaland) - civil disobedience movement participation - was jailed.
- Ahom revolt - Tirap Singh against British influence, outsiders and suppression.
- Khasi uprising - when, part I[st] war with Burma, British tried to build bridges, roads to lay settlement claims in Brahmaputra valley.
- Kukis - in Nagaland and Manipur took arms.
- Meiteis - in Manipur fought against encroachment of their area with outsiders.

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Hence, all there uprisings predated 1857, coincides and even continued after that.

Common causes

- Outsider influx - traders, moneylenders petty officials.
- disturbance in their way of life.
- Force settlement for revenue security.
- Missionary activities. - Nagaland, Garos etc
- Disturbance in their customary practices. - Naga, Mizos.

Even today, the region remains in search for consolidating its unique identity.

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5. The peasant awakening seen in 1930s in India was largely a result of the combination of particular economic and political developments of that period. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में 1930 के दशक में प्रक्षोभित कृषक जागरूकता, व्यापक तौर पर उस अवधि की विशिष्ट आर्थिक और राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के सम्मिश्रण का परिणाम थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Peasants started organising themselves around 1930s due to growing political consciousness and international events (USSR, China, World wars).

- 1936 - All India Kisan Sabha
- ~~Att~~ Awadh Kisan Sabha
- 1936 - Faizpur session of congress
  - Ist session in a village
  - Rural development (13 point plan) was drafted by Nehruji.
- Active participation in movements e.g. Quit India, civil disobedience.

Leaders

- Bhai Parmanand
- Gauri Shankar Mishra
- Madari Pasi (Eka movement)
- Baba Ramachandra.

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Economic development

- Inflation
- ongoing depression (1929)
- decrease in cotton exports after WW1.
- recurrent droughts and famine

Political

- To increase bargaining power.
- AIKS had a big role - in Congress victory in provincial elections (1937)

All these conditions necessitated for peasants to come together. From Champaran (1910) to Tebhaga (1940s) movement, this consciousness played a great role in Indian freedom struggle.

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6. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

British remained uninterested in the Indian education needs for first 60 years but with 1813- charter Act a humble beginning was made.

Purpose

- Missionary's - white man's burden to civilize and educate the natives.
- Man the Subordinate administration with Indians," in blood and colour but Europeans in taste, opinion, moral and intellect."
- To increase legitimacy of EIC in people's eyes
- To convert local, vernacular language and Hindi and persian laws into English for convenience of administration.

Steps

- 1813 charter Act - provided Rs 1 lakh/year
  - ignored man education.

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- mired in Anglicists and orientalist controversy.
- Downward trickle theory in the Macaulay's minute (1835)

- Wood's Despatch (1854) - magnatasta with female and teacher training but never implemented fully.
- Served British needs only.
  - Thompson in NWFP - introduced agricultural sciences and measurement for PWD and revenue department
- Universities Act (1904) - under Curzon called universities - factories of revolutionaries and curbed - fellows, veto rights.
- Saddler commission, Sergeant Plan remained merely ideas.

Though during this phase many universities - Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Roorkee engineering institute opened. But education remained concentrated to a few.

Modern education might not have percolated by modern ideas did not Congress - propaganda, pen etc.

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7. The Sykes-Picot agreement had consequences that can still be seen in West Asia. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

साइक्स-पिको समझौते के परिणामों को अभी भी पश्चिम एशिया में देखा जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sykes Picot agreement was secret agreement between British and French involving an understanding with Russia to carve ottoman empire into different regions of influence.

Consequences

- Artificial division of states was made
  eg Lebanon, Jordan, Israel.
- Many ethnicities became minorities in many contiguous countries
  eg. Druze and Kurds.
- Conflicts arare due to wrong delineation of boundaries
  eg. Israel, Palestine.
- Civil strife in the region
  eg. Lebanon civil war (1975-90)
  eg current Syrian strife
  eg Iraq sectarian division.
- Rise of Extremism
  eg ISIS- claims support due to apparition of this agreement.

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- Confusion and misunderstanding in the region.
  - eg. McMahon letters and Balfour declaration coincided with promises to Saudi Arabia, Zionist and Israel.

Other reasons responsible are

- Weak Imperialist powers
  - Britain & France after WW1
- Pre-existing factionalism
  - Arabia vs. Iran.
- Rise of Turkey disregarding division of Ottoman empire.
- Arab Spring, dictatorship in the region
- economic and educational backwardness
- Continuous international interference
  - eg. USA, Russia, Iran etc

Hence Sykes-Picot agreement only shows deep symbolic resentment towards imperialistic division of area. The people should have been given a chance to consolidate their nation-State based on their identities.

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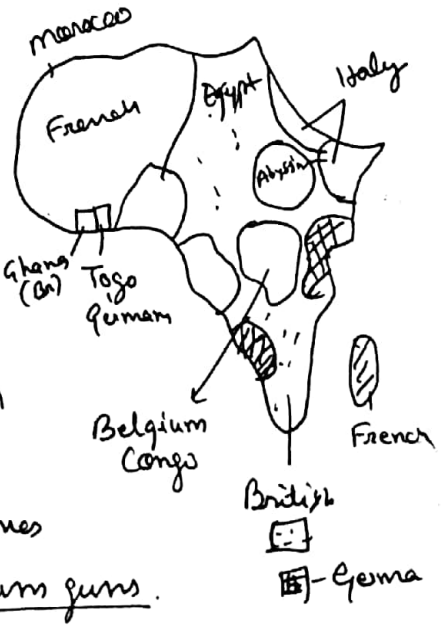
8. Most of the factors responsible for Scramble for Africa had to do with events in Europe. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अफ्रीका के बंटवारे के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकांश कारक यूरोप में घटित घटनाक्रमों से संबंधित थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Scramble for Africa is the rapid colonisation of Africa during neo-imperialism - between late 19th to early 12th century.

Berlin Conference

- determined spheres of influence in Africa.
- Congo and Niger river valley unallowed for trade
- Tunis to French
- Abolition of Slavery
- development of Natives



African reasons

- Factionalism among tribes
- low economic power
- low military might
  - fought with axes, knives against British minium guns.

Events in Europe

- Missionaries wanted spread of Christianity.
- Explorers like Stanely, Brazza.

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- Industrial revolution
  - steam engine, iron-hulled boat made navigation through river easier.
- Demand for <u>raw material</u>
  - eg. Belgium - Leopold III - rubber, coffee, oil plantation.
- Market for Finished goods.
- European rivalry for these colonies
  - eg. British, French, Dutch, Portugese.

<u>Some areas</u>

- British - Egypt, Sudan, S. Africa, Ghana, ~~Namibia~~ Nigeria (oil), Rhodesia.
- French - Tunis, Morocco, Madagascar
- Germany - Togo, South West and East Africa, Equatorial Guinea
- Italy - Eritrea, Somaliland.

Hence, it was a paperbased division by Imperialists. They avoided wars within themselves. Even today 30% of boundaries in Africa are straight line which is a proof of this

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9. What was the policy of apartheid prevalent in South Africa? Highlight the role played by prominent African leaders in bringing an end to it.

(150 words) 10

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में प्रचलित रंगभेद की नीति क्या थी? इसकी समाप्ति में प्रमुख अफ्रीकी नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Apartheid in Afrikaans means 'apartness'. A policy of rigid institutionalised racial discrimination between whites and and non whites based on baasskap - white supremacy.

- Economic - all land under control of white and non-white used as labourer
- Political
  - no voting rights
  - no representation
  - had to carry documents all the time
- Education
  - number and nature of courses restricted to labour studies
  - 1/10th of the budget compared to white.
- Housing in reserves - called Homeland
  - Bantuland Act
- Social - interracial marriage not allowed

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- Psychological - inferiority was ingrained deep in the mind through system.
- Income inequality.

Role of leaders

- Chief Albert Luthuli - organization of African National congress
  - not going to work on fewdays
  - not carrying passes.
- Desmond Tutu - asked for Non-violent struggle (Nobel Laureate)
- PM Botha - gave some rights.
- FW de clerke (President) - released Mandela
- Nelson Mandela
  - spent 37 years in Jail
  - adhered to non-violence (Gandhian Study)

Hence by 1996 - in the election, Nelson Mandela became 1st nonwhite President and Apartheid came to an end.

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10. The involvement of local voluntary organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been an important feature of environmental movements in India. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

स्थानीय स्वयंसेवी संगठनों या गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) की भागीदारी भारत में पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

NGOs provide the support - funding. function and functionary where government cannot reach out. Currently India has 31 lakh NGOs.

Environmental movements

- Chipko movement - Bashali gram swaraj mandal (Uttarakhand)
  - raising awareness among people.
- Narmada Bachao Andolan - educating people about environment justice, human rights, alternative models of development
- Singchung Bugun village community reserve - Arunachal pradesh
  - Biodiversity conservation
- Kerala ~~Sahitya~~ Shastra Sahitya Parishad - science for social revolution

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- Ratnagiri Bachao Sangarsh samiti
  - to prevent sterlite copper smelting plant.

Pitfalls

- CBI accuses only 10% of them file ITR.
- Non-maintenance of financial records.
  - 3000 NGOs got 22000 crore
- Thwart development works
  - Greenpeace agitations
  - Kudankulam Nuclear power plant issue

However their regulation is sought through FCRA, FEMA Acts.

They are an important pillar in the development of Nation.

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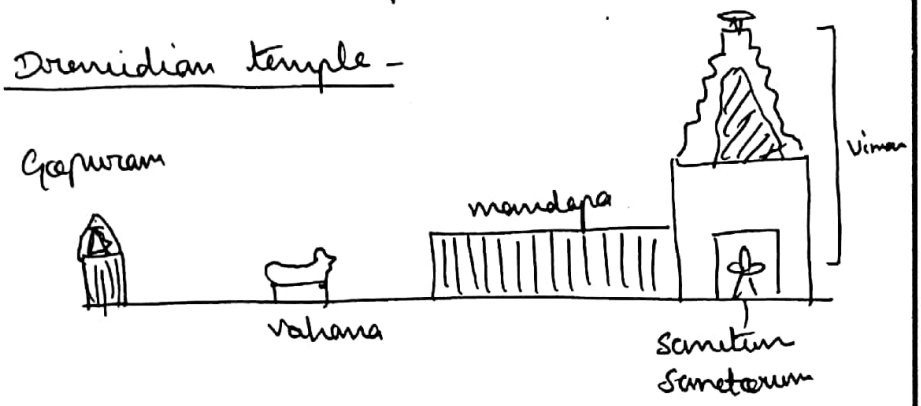
11. The architecture of Pallava kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of cave temples, monolithic temples and structural temples. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

पल्लव स्थापत्य कला एक विशिष्ट शैली है, जिसमें गुहा मंदिर, एकाश्म मंदिर और संरचनात्मक मंदिर सम्मिलित हैं। उदाहरण सहित सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The architecture of dravidian temples started with Pallava rulers from rock cut cave temples to structural temples.

Dravidian temple -



Under Pallava rulers

- Rajsimha -
  - temples were mostly rock-cut.
  - It was the beginning period.
- Narsimhavarman -I
  - Rock cut temples evolved into 'rathas'
    e.g. Yudhishtir ratha
    & Draupadi ratha.
  - ex. ratha temple complex.
- Narsimhavarman -II
  - Pallava temple reached zenith here

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- Structural free standing temples were built.
  e.g. Shore temple. (mahabalipuram)

However it was during the Nayaka rulers that the art of Gopurams reached is climax e.g. madurai temple (Meenakshi) and further during Chola period structural Temple reached its zenith e.g. Brihadeshwar temple

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12. The subject of Indian folk art paintings is as diverse as the Indian cultural milieu itself. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय लोक चित्रकला का विषय उतना ही विविधतापूर्ण है जितना कि स्वयं भारतीय सांस्कृतिक परिवेश। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian folk art paintings are intrinsically linked with diverse culture landscape in which they evolved and have become a way of life itself.

- Madhubani - (Mithila region)
  - prominent art in Nepal and Bihar terai areas.
  - mostly done by women.
  - uses natural pigments - ochre, tree leaves minerals.
- Pattachitra -
  - practiced in Odisha and Bengal regions
- Kalamkari
  - 'Kalam' - pen ; done through pen
  - various forms have evolved - Shrikalahasti and Masulipattanam
- Warli
  - In the areas surrounding M.P. and Maharashtra.
  - Usually by tribal folks
  - normal geometric patterns are used

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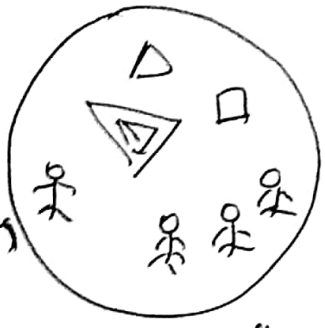
- emphasis on routine activities
- Manjusha - mostly includes serpent motifs
- found to be practiced in West Bengal and adjoining areas.



warli

- Patua -
  - practiced in Bengal region.

Extent of diversity

- Across various geographical regions of the country.
- A part of culture and day-to-day life
- Practiced by tribal folks too.
- Associated with agriculture - harvesting, weddings, birth-celebrations.
- Use of locally available pigment, dyes and base of painting
- Forms part of festivals eg Harchhath, Vat-pooja etc
- Draws from epics eg. Ramayana and mahabharata

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13. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India is home to world's some of the oldest languages eg. Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu etc.

Traditions of linguistic analysis

- Panini's Ashtadhyayi - treatise on analysis of grammar of language
- Tolkappiyam's - Tolkappiyar - grammar of Tamil.
- Patanjali's analysis of Ashtadhyayi in mahabharya.
- Vedic texts - initially a shruti were later written.
- Playwrights - Kalidasa - Vikramorvashiya, Malvikagnimitra, Abhigyan Shakuntala developed a new genre.

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- Valmiki's Ramayan and Ved Vyas's Mahabharat - epics.
- Ashvaghosh - Buddhacharitam (Sanskrit)
- Codification of Pali canonic texts in Vinaypitak, Suttapitaka & Abhidhamma pitaka.
- Sushrut Samhita & Charak samhita

Even today government by declaring them as classical language ensure preservation.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

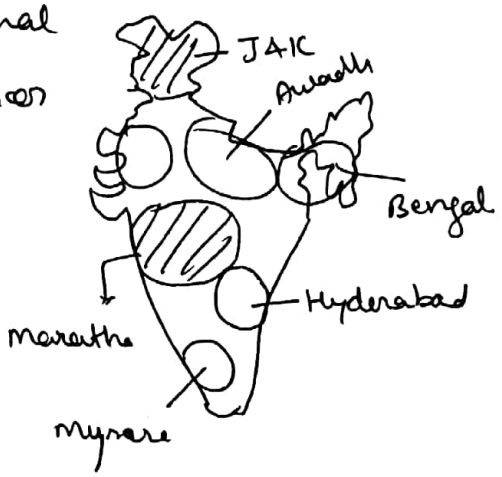
14. Though India as a whole had been ruled by some emperors in the past, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि अतीत में कुछ सम्राटों का संपूर्ण भारत पर शासन रहा था, तथापि कहीं जाकर 19वीं शताब्दी में ही राष्ट्रीय पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना की अवधारणा उभरी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India was country of countries much like Europe where the loyalty to region was above the loyalty to Nation.

Different Emperors

- On decline of Mughal empire many successor states had emerged.



- Murshid Quli Khan
  - Bengal
- Chin Kulich Khan
  - Hyderabad
- Burhan-ul-Mulk
  - Awadh
- Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan - Mysore
- Rohilkhand and Jats
- Sindh - Amirs ; Punjabs - sikhs.
- Marathas in peninsular and deccan

Hence, there was diversity and fragmentation with no unity of

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Concept of National entity

- Common enemy - British
  - they propagated white supremacy
- Political unity under British sword.
- Secular and English education
  - exchange of views from different linguistic regions became possible.
- Similar political institution, police, judiciary and unified Administration throughout territory.
- Railways, telegram, postal system connected India.
- Hinterlands were connected.
  eg. drought in one region affected prices in other region.
- Rise of western educated - middle class intelligentia - that could give leadership to the national struggle

National consciousness

- Socio-religious reform movements-
  eg Brahma Samaj, Vivekananda.
- Regained self confidence and respect
  eg Indo-Aryan theory.

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- Events around the war
  - eg. Japanese victory over Russia (1904)
- Western renaissance ideas
  - eg. Paine, Spencer, Rousseau, Locke

"It was this middle educated ideas from diverse background but common foregrounds that gave leadership to congress at its all stages of freedom struggle."

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15. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Robert Owen, Charles Fourier and Saint Simon began preepagating these ideas in Europe during Industrial revolution.

Karl Marx studied them and released communist manifesto.

Emergence in India

- Emergence of capitalist class and a working class
  eg. FICCI - 1937
- British mercantilism and colonialism was critically examined by early nationalists
  eg. Dada Bhai Naoroji, "Drain theory".
- Lala Lajpat Rai, "Capitalism and militarism are twin children of imperialism."
- Narain Meghji Lokhande - Deenbandhu
- Sorabjee Shapoorjee - law for worker welfare in Bombay legislative assembly.
- Extreme poverty, recurrent famines.

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- poor condition of peasantry under various land revenue systems.
- Destruction of Indian handloom and handicraft industry.
- de-industrialisation of Indian business
- Russian revolution (1917) and Lenin's marxism in USSR.
- China's influence - Mao Zedong.

Impact

- Congress incorporated these ideas.
  e.g. since 1887 - M.G. Ranade was conducting National socialist Conference - on sidelines of Congress
- All India Trade union Congress - 1920 - with Lala Lajpat Rai as President
- 1936 - Faizpur Session - 13 point programme for agriculture → led to 1937 huge victory (elections) for Congress.
- Gandhian activity - Ahmedabad mill strike regarding plague bonus (1918).
- CR Das, Nehru, Subhash C Bose

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- Ideas of worker rights, welfare govrnmt, equality, justice, economic planning were present in 1928- Objective resolution

There ideas affected not only national movement but also the subsequent national government till today. DPSP and socio-economic rights are its manifestation.

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16. The short-sightedness of Congress, Jinnah's ambitions and British amorality – all played their part in the partition of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

कांग्रेस की अदूरदर्शिता, जिन्ना की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ एवं अंग्रेज़ों की नीतिभ्रष्टता - सभी ने भारत के विभाजन में अपनी भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Mountbatten plan appointed Radcliffe boundary commission and India was divided into two separate states - India and Pakistan. All these 3 factors played crucial role in this.

Shortsightedness of Congress

- Gratification with 1909 - Morley Minto reforms - Separate electorate for Muslim was not much opposed by moderates.
- 1916 - Lucknow pact
  - Congress set priority to national struggle over Bigger questions of communalism.
- Extremist leaders
  - Tilak's - Shivaji festival and Ganapati festivals had religious overtones.
  - Aurobindo and Lalalajpat Rai's - Hindu inclinings.
- 1919 - Congress supported Khilafat question on religious claim of Khalifa on muslims

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- Jinnah's 14 point proposal not accepted.
- Desai - Liaqat pact - never frutified.
- Accepted partition to stop the massacres going on, "if India is divided, all this bloodshed will stop. what else will be there to fight for?"

Jinnah's ambitions

- Initially he was in Congress fold but later grew pro-muslim and perceived Congress as caste-Hindu party.
- wanted to be in key positions and sole representator of muslim interests.
- Lahore resolution (1940).
- Veto on August offer (1940)
- Denial of objective resolution of Nehru
- Round table Conferences were suggested by him.
- Deepened the fault lines with Hindus.
- Call for direct action
- "I alone with my secretary and a type writer won for muslims their Pakistan".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

British Amorality

- Separate electorate (1909)
- Divide and rule policy after 1857
- Severe discrimination and repression of muslims after 1857
- Favour to Agha Khan's muslim league idea (1906) to weaken Congress.
- Divided Bengal to make muslims a minority in west Bengal.
- Fanned the communalistic fire as seen in Wavell Plan. Cripps offer
- Cabinet mission denied Pakistan but Mountbatten went ahead with it.

All these factors played a significant role. It was a dark time in nation's history. However, even today we are reaping the fruits of that poisonous trees.

It was never religion that divided but politics behind it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

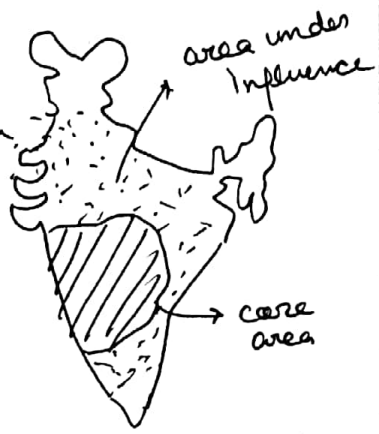
17. The Marathas had the potential to develop into a new pan-India empire replacing the Mughals, but that potential was never fully realized because of the nature of the Maratha polity itself. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

मराठों में मुगलों को प्रतिस्थापित कर एक नए अखिल भारतीय साम्राज्य के रूप में विकसित होने की क्षमता थी, लेकिन स्वयं मराठा राजव्यवस्था की प्रकृति के कारण यह क्षमता कभी पूर्णतः साकार नहीं हो पाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Marathas held sway over vast tracts of land under Shivaji till the rule of Bajirao II. They Engaged with Ahmad Shah Abdali (1761) and played king maker in Mughal court. Yet remained unrealized potentiality.

Potential

- Huge territorial extent
- Expert military commanders
  eg Nana Phadnavis
- Strategic experts in power
  eg Peshwa Balaji
- Revenue generation
  eg. chauth and
  Sardesh mukhi



(1700 - 1818)

- After Aurangzeb's death (1707), no fear midable opponent.
- Guirrella warfare technique.

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unrealized potential due to polity

- Marathas were confederacy
  - Gaikwada (Baroda)
  - Peshwa (Poona)
  - Sindhia (Gwalior)
  - Bhonsle (Nagpur)
- Constant internal power struggle.
  eg. Raghuram Rao signed Treaty of Surat → I^st Anglo Maratha war (1775-82)
- No central authority
- Revenue generation - based on raids and no sustainable investment.
- Post - 3rd Battle of Panipat - almost all of frontline military commandership was lost.
- Not relied upon by Awadh, Mysore, Hyderabad or Carnatic rulers.
- Weak subsequent rulers after Balaji Baji Rao II.
- British excellent diplomacy and Subsidiary alliance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore, despite having huge army, large territory under direct or indirect control, they fell victim to their own policy and superior British strategems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The failures of February revolution were the primary reasons behind October revolution in Russia. Examine. Also, discuss the consequences of October revolution for Russia and the world. **(250 words) 15**

फरवरी क्रांति की विफलताएँ रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति के लिए उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, रूस और विश्व के लिए अक्टूबर क्रांति के परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Russian revolution (1917) is a combined episode of February and October revolution which transformed the Tsarist Russia into a communist state.

February revolution

Due to unmet demands of October manifesto, suppressed peasant and workers, Tsar Nicholas was overthrown

- Provisional government under Alexander Kerensky was established. It failed because –
- Continued participation in worldwar.
- Land reforms were not done.
- Elections for constituent Assembly didnot take place.
- Huge economic chaos –
  - inflation, low wages, unemployment
  - rates of raw material, oil, fuel were soaring.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- rampant corruption and inefficiency
- Freedom of press and speech.
  - July papers
  - April Thesis of Lenin.

October Revolution

By Bolsheviik party of Lenin established communist rule.

- 300 years old Slav dynasty was removed.
- Aristocracy and church - abolished.
- USSR with equality to all republics in its constitution was formed.
- Land redistribution to peasants.
- ownership of factories to workers.
- Nationalisation of banks
- National economic plan for fast technological growth

Impact on the world

- Presented alternate model to market-based economics and capitalism.
- Alternate mode of production.
- Profit motive was eliminated

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- many western countries were forced to usher social reforms, social security to prevent such revolution.
- Affected new countries
  - China - Mao Zedong struggle
- Experiment of communism - with vast land and resources.
- Indian struggle was affected.
  - 1920s saw emergence of trade union
  - eg. Kanpur conspiracy case
  - eg. SA Dange, Shaukat Usmani etc.

It established the marxist materialistic historical evolution theory into practice - "From each according to his ability to each according to his need."

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

19. The League of Nations was only as strong as the determination of its leading members to stand up to fascist regimes. Examine in context of failure of the League of Nations. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र संघ केवल उतना ही मजबूत था जितना इसके प्रमुख सदस्यों का फासीवादी शासनों के विरुद्ध खड़े होने का दृढ़ संकल्प मजबूत था। राष्ट्र संघ की विफलता के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

League of Nations was formed on the eve of Paris peace conference after the World war I. However its failure in led to being a factor resulting in WWII.

Why failed

- Corfu incident (1923) - Italy attacked the Greek island and took it undercontrol.
- Japan attacked Manchuria (1931) and league didnot respond.
- Conference of Ambassadors, as a precursor to league overshadowed the league on various matters.
  eg. during Corfu, when Italy threatens to leave, Greece was forced to pay full amount.
- Italy attacked Abyssinia. Except the initial sanctions not much war done.
- Germany was not allowed to join until 1926 as per Treaty of Versailles.

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- Conference on disarmament - when Hitler demanded parity with France, it was denied
  - He left league in 1934
- USSR joined only in 1934.
- USA senate rejected the resolution to join the league or to consider Treaty of Versailles.
- League was dependent on members for enforcement of decisions.
- Appeasement policy
  - USA didnot object on Japanese aggression during 1930s.
  - Britain and France considered communism to be bigger threat than the Fascism (Italy) or Nazism (Germany)
  - They thought Italy and Germany will attack USSR first.
- League was seen only as a group of victors who wanted to perpetuate gains from their victory.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some noble ideas

- It was formed to -
  - prevent war
  - negotiations to resolve disputes
  - disarmament
  - welfare.
- These ideals were taken up by United Nations in 1945.

We learnt from our mistakes.

UN stands today as a multilateral forum with 190+ countries that oversaw - de-colonization, globalization and many important episodes of human history

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20. While the roots of Naga insurgency lay in issues of identity and ethnicity, over the course of time it has evolved into a complex problem with political, social and economic ramifications. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ नागा विद्रोह की जड़ें पहचान एवं नृजातीयता के मुद्दों में निहित हैं, वहीं समय के साथ यह राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों से युक्त एक जटिल समस्या के रूप में विकसित हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

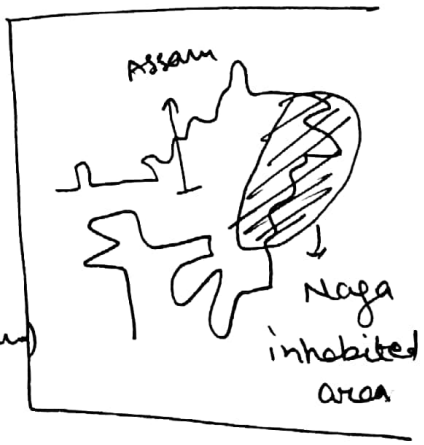
'Naga' is not just a tribe but an ethnic identity that comprises many tribes, sub-tribes and clans.

eg Angamis, Kacharis, Kukis, Chakesang

Naga Insurgency

- a timeline

- 1947- Phizo organised Referendum
- 1951- Naga Federal government (underground)
- 1958- Govt - AFSPA
- 1975- Shillong Accord with Phizo where his Naga National council abandoned insurgent methods and joined the mainstream politics.



Issues of identity and ethnicity

- Naga demands include -
  - Integration of all Naga speaking areas

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- Sovereignty demand
- Separate constitution and separate flag.

Evolved into a complex problem

- Nagas are very heterogenous tribe.
- Government in 2015 - signed Naga peace accord with National socialist council of Nagaland - Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) but NSCN-Khapland still out of talks.
- Demand of Greater Nagaland / Nagalim requires areas from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and manipur
  - which these states deny.
- Some areas also lie in Myanmar,
- Issue of weaponry - during ceasefire
- Recently Governor Mr. Ravi made controversial remark on extortions and corruption prevalent among rank.
- Safe haven to insurgent in Myanmar
- External support by china and Myanmar
- Huge factionalism and within-tribe rivalry.

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Government's efforts

- Article 371-A safeguarded Naga identity by providing security of customary practices and laws.
- Development funds and initiatives

Naga ethnicity strucks deep chords not so much in their unity but in the desire to be left alone. However more efforts are needed.

- Continuous talks and negotiations.
- Decentralization of power.
- Devolution of funds - socioeconomic development
- Investments in the region.. it has huge natural resources.

Throughout history we know, any insurgency had never been resolved through complete victory or subjugation. A grey zone is to be reached called compromise and the understanding that its not just law and order problem but a political problem too.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1693)

Name of Candidate	DIVYA MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	38515
Center	Online	Date	27.10.20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

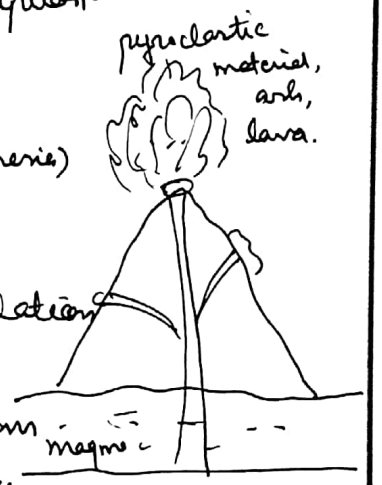
1. Explain the concept of volcanic winter giving examples. (150 words) 10
उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वोल्कैनिक विंटर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Volcanic winter is the decline in temperature of a region due to lack of sunlight reaching ground on account of prerance of aerosol particles, dust, ash, and pyroclastic material thrown by volcanoes

eg Mount Aconcagua eruption.

eg. Mt. Vesuvius (Italy)

eg. Anak Krakatoa (Indonesia)



- Magmatic fine particles go to atmospheric circulation

↓

relatively calmer conditions lead to their sustenance in upper layers

↓

Blockage of Insolation due to cloud formation on aerosols.

↓

decrease in temperature

↓

volcanic winter.

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2. Bring out the importance of community-based disaster management in India.
(150 words) 10
भारत में समुदाय-आधारित आपदा प्रबंधन के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India lost $ 80 Billion due to disaster and 80% of the population is prone to varying kind of disasters
ex. Earthquake, cyclone, floods, droughts

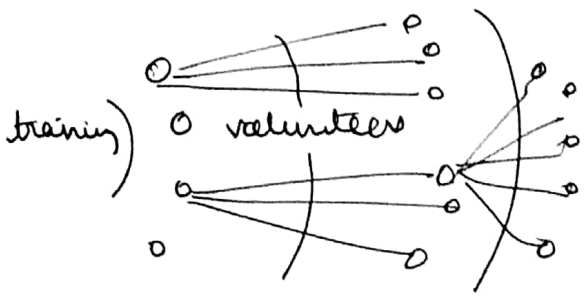
Community based disaster management

when community capability is built up to deal with disasters using local sources, conventional system and modern methods.

ex. Andaman and Nicobar tribes used to uphill areas during Tsunami (2004)

ex. Contrary to Cyclone Phailin (1999), Odisha's community management in Cyclone Fani (2019) was praised by UN.

- It has a cascading effect approach



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Importance

- Prime minister's 10 point disaster management approaches calls for - local community based solutions.
- Local people know best
  eg. during chennai floods (2015), locals guided army vehicles.
- Sendai framework (2015-30) and CDRI places community at the core of disaster management.
- Community is the first responder in any disaster

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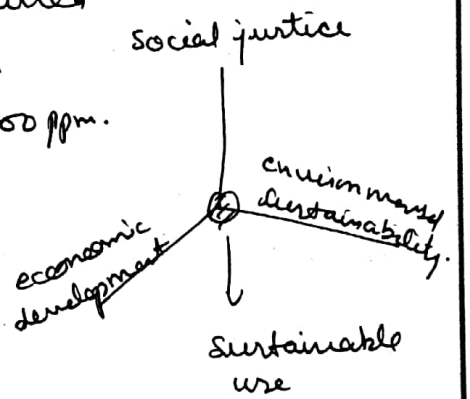
3. The concept of ecological footprint is a useful indicator for assessing progress on the sustainable use of resources in a country. Explain.
(150 words) 10

किसी देश में संसाधनों के संधारणीय उपयोग पर हो रही प्रगति का आकलन करने के लिए इकोलॉजिकल फुटप्रिंट की अवधारणा एक उपयोगी संकेतक है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Recent ~~WEF~~ WEF spearheared report highlighted that humanity has exceeded its ecological footprint by more than 1.5 times. It means we have exceeded earth's ability to regenerate its resources within a given time period.

Ecological footprint

- Amount of GHG emitted
  eg. current CO_2 levels have exceeded 400 ppm.
- SO_2 and NOx levels
  eg. India - SOx hotspot
- Resource extraction and recycling
  eg. world will have more plastic than fishes by 2050
- Soil degradation
  eg 37% of India's soil is degraded.
- Deforestation, mining, groundwater extraction.



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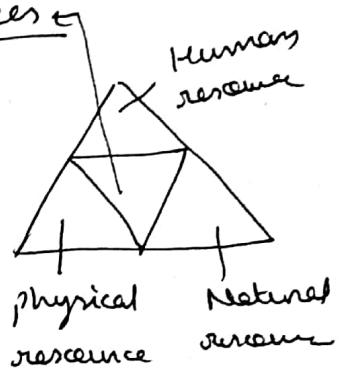
- New accounting tool of GDP which accounts for environmental costs gives a measure for ecological footprint.

Sustainable use of resources



- Planting trees, preventing land degradation
  eg. UNCED's - land degradation neutrality (2030)
- Ocean hotspots management
- Paris deal, Kyoto protocol and Vienna convention.
- Aichi targets - Biodiversity.
- UN decade on ecosystem restoration.
- UNFCCC - loss and damage, Talanoa dialogue, Warsaw convention
- Blue COP - 'Chile' as host for sustainable maritime activity.

Brundtland report (1987) provided for sustainable development. Earth doesnot belong to us. we belong to earth.

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4. The CRZ Notification, 2018 aims to maintain a balance between economic growth and conservation principles of coastal regions. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

CRZ अधिसूचना, 2018 का उद्देश्य आर्थिक संवृद्धि और तटीय क्षेत्रों के संरक्षण सिद्धांतों के मध्य संतुलन बनाए रखना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CRZ notification 2018 have amended the previous notification and have made way for more inclusive development alongwith environmental protection.

eg. Supreme court ordered dismantlin Maradu apartments (Kochi) due to violation of CRZ rules.

- The norms of CRZ-I and IV have been unaltered
- The exemption limit has been increased from 50 m to 200 m in dense urban areas for tourism related ancillary activities for - FEE beach certification

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5. Fertilizers have been one of the key inputs in the agricultural sector since Green Revolution in India. In this context, give an account of distribution of fertilizer industry in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में हरित क्रांति के बाद से, उर्वरक कृषि क्षेत्रक का एक प्रमुख आदान (इनपुट) रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में उर्वरक उद्योग के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Fertilizer were a key component of green revolution alongwith HYV seeds and perticides. India is self reliant in urea fertilizer manufac-turing (though natural gas is imported) and in Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizer >50% of raw material is imported.

Fertilizer Industry

- Mostly in coastal areas

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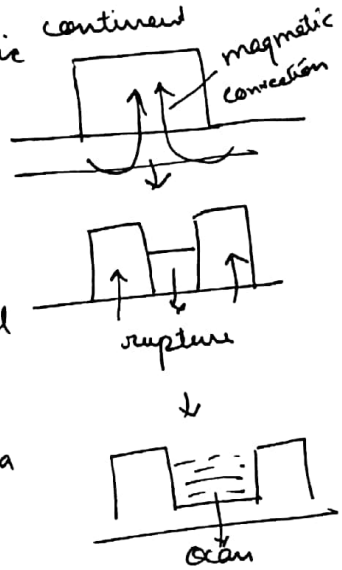
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

Alfred Wegner gave sea floor spreading theory. The blocks and faults formed make way for rift valleys and oceans.

- Due to upwelling magmatic activity, a part of the continent may sink below.



- The resulting geological formation will have block mountains and a rift valley
  - e.g. Rift valley (Africa)
  - e.g. Narmadi, Tapi rift valley.
- Which will be gradually inundated with catchment water.
  - e.g. Red sea
- The rift valley under Tectonic forces will gradually widen giving way to new ocean basin.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. COVID-19 has exposed gaps in India's domestic laws to deal effectively with outbreaks of infectious diseases, especially pandemics. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

कोविड-19 ने संक्रामक रोगों, विशेष रूप से महामारियों के प्रकोप से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने में भारत के घरेलू कानूनों में व्याप्त अंतरालों को उजागर किया है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India followed the legal postulates of colonial era Epidemics diseases Act, 1896 that British passed to deal with Bubonic plague in Bombay, along with IPC sections.

Exposed gaps

- Aforementioned law was meant to deal with situation of localised health emergencies like epidemics not pandemics.
- No priority chart for action plan.
- Haphazard and arbitrary management under NDMA, 2005.
- No institutional arrangement in place
- Response centric approach rather than pro-active holistic approach.
- Followed world model of complete lockdown rather than customised solution.
- Health - state subject - a lot of variation across states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Health infrastructure - overwhelmed
- Focus on flattening the curve rather than preventing the outbreak
- Huge economic loss. (15-32%) of trade.
- Migrant crisis.
- Supply chain disruption.
- MSME, Agriculture, construction - worst affected

Measures needed.

- Legal framework to be in place
- community awareness and capacity building eg. Japan - lockdown was not long, economic activity continued.
- Epidemiological data mapping on a continuous basis is needed.
- Health expenditure (from 1.4% to 2.5% of GDP)
- current 1456 ~~doctor~~ patient per ~~thousand~~ doctor to WHO recommended 1000.

Pandemic management should become part of developmental planning

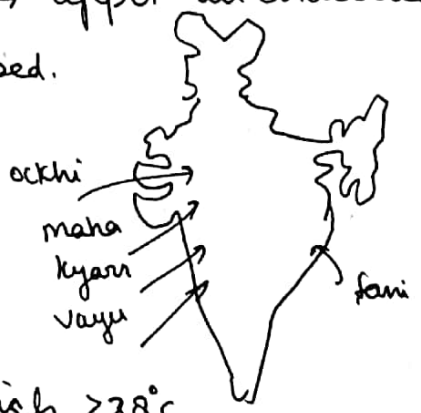
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Give an account of the increasing frequency of cyclonic activity in the Arabian Sea region. (150 words) 10
अरब सागर क्षेत्र में चक्रवाती गतिविधि की बढ़ती आवृत्ति का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Usual ratio of cyclogenesis in Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea is 4:1. However current year's cyclone trend shows a reversal.

Reasons

- Global warming → upper air circulation over Arabian disturbed.
- Very few sources of river water offtake
- Ocean sea surface temperature very high >28°c
- Tropical jet stream flows.
- Ocean currents during pre-monsoon making cyclogenesis easy.
- Low dispersion of air → perfect conditions for cyclone formation.



Impact

- delay in monsoon arrival.

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- Western coastal infrastructure will see damage
- More public expenditure on disaster management
- Important industries on western coast of crude oil, fertilizer, ports.
- Maritime economy will be affected.
- Number of effective fishing days will reduce.

Therefore with current climate change induced pattern reversals, disaster resilient infrastructure and shift to renewable energy has become a necessity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the phenomena of Sudden Stratospheric warming witnessed in recent years. How does it affect the ozone hole formation over Antarctica? (150 words) 10

हाल के वर्षों में देखी गई आकस्मिक समतापमंडलीय तापन की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह अंटार्कटिका के ऊपर ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

Ozone layer exists in the stratosphere (15km – 50km) above the troposphere. Till now the challenge has been antarctic ozone hole due to southern polar winters and CFCs but now new phenomenon of stratospheric warming is observed.

- Global warming raises temperature
- Higher solar insolation in this cloudless zone of atmosphere.
- more UV rays → Higher temperature.

Impact on ozone hole

- It will prevent formation of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs).
- PSC can only form in very cold temperature (-<50°C)
- Chlorine free radical cannot break the O_2 molecule for O_3 formation.

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- It will reduce ozone hole size.
- May thicken the layer.

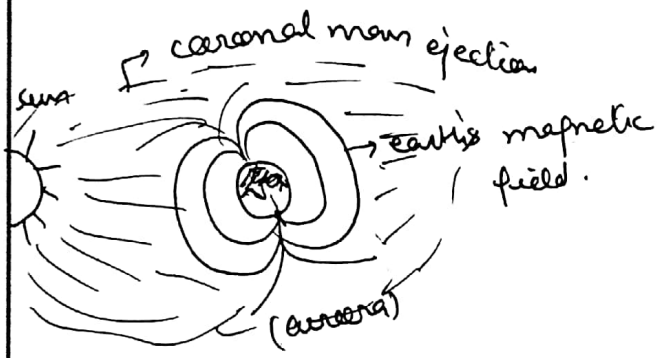
Kigali Agreement (2016)

An amended protocol was made to preserve Ozone layer from depletion. However this natural process will also heal the ozone hole

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Write a brief note on Earth's magnetism and its role in protecting the Earth from solar winds. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व तथा सौर पवनों से पृथ्वी की रक्षा में इसकी भूमिका पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Earth's liquid core with molten iron is responsible for its magnetic activity that shields it from solar winds. It forms a blanket around earth's atmosphere preventing harmful solar flare to reach ground.



- Solar winds contain harmful UV radiation which may cause - cancer and damage life.
- It also interferes the functioning of satellites in low earth orbit
- It can adversely affect the GPS, navigation activities.

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Aditya L1 mission of ISRO, Solar Parker mission ~~ea~~ and SOHO are various international projects to understand this phenomenon and develop further safeguards.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. How does climate change affect the process of desertification?

(250 words) 15

जलवायु परिवर्तन मरुस्थलीकरण की प्रक्रिया को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

Recent IPCC report highlights the global average temperature has already risen above 1.5°C above preindustrial level which may further lead to desertification.

Desertification - degradation of land in dry, humid and subhumid areas.

Effect of climate change

- Global warming
- extremity of weather - floods and droughts simultaneously
- soil erosion
- loss of soil fertility
- flood / sea level rise → frequent inundation → Salinization of soil
- loss of peatlands (drying of wetlands) ↳ fires in dry season → soil disaggregate

  eg. Brazilian wetland.
- Acid rains → soil acidity.
- soil moisture loss → due to evapotranspiration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

- Afforestation
- Agro-climatic equilibrium through climate resilient crop
- drought-proof / resistant cropping
  eg. coarse cereals, hardy crops, millets etc.
- micro-irrigation eg. Israel.
- Agro-forestry eg. Kilimanjaro agroforestry model
- Social forestry.
- Soil health card.
- Intercropping and crop rotation.
- United Nations Convention to combat desertification (UNCCD)
  - Delhi declaration - engaging youth, farmers, scientists.
  - ecosystem restoration
  - judicious use of fertilizer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

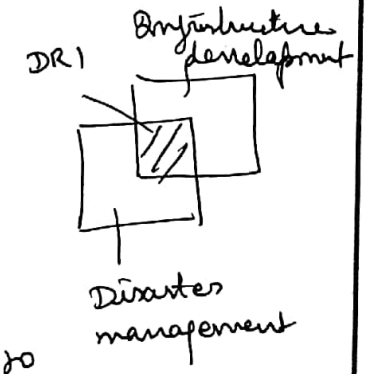
12. Discuss the increasing need of 'disaster resilient infrastructure' in India. Mention the steps taken in this direction with specific reference to the Global Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में 'आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ अवसंरचना' की बढ़ती आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। ग्लोबल कोएलिशन फॉर डिजास्टर-रेजिलिएंट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विशेष संदर्भ में इस दिशा में उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has lost 2% of GDP $80 Bn over 2 decades due to disasters. 1 in every 7 person is prone to disaster. Whereas, India needs to invest $1 Trillion in infrastructure in coming years.

Need for disaster resilient infrastructure (DRI)

- Finance diverted for disaster mitigation and relief can be diverted for DRI to achieve both.



- Reduces vulnerability to cyclones, floods and earthquakes.
- Ensures sustainability
  - Build back better principle
- "every $1 spent in DRI brings $7 in return"
- nature - capital expenditure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Creates employment.

Steps taken

- Coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure (CDRI)
  - Recently PM in UN climate action summit, USA (2019) announced it with UK as co-chair.
  - Sets targets and goals for countries related to DRIs and frames strategies.
  - Works at the interface of Paris deal, SDGs and Sendai framework (2015-30)
  - HQ - Delhi
  - Advices and guidelines are voluntary and non-binding
  - Governing Council
    - apex decision making body, council of all the members.
  - Fiji, Australia, Germany, Japan etc all are member.
  - India has already pledged $680 crore in the CDRI.

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- Other steps

Structural measures	non-structural measures
• Sea walls. • river embankment • retrofitting of the vulnerable buildings	• capacity building of communities • training • mock drills • disaster exercises

e.g. Recently, Odisha government followed policy of Zero casualty during Cyclone Fani with IMD data.

- National disaster management Plan-2019 provides for guidelines and disaster mitigation funds.

80% of our population is prone one or other disaster hence DRI is the sustainable way forward.

"By failing to prepare, we may prepare to fail."

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

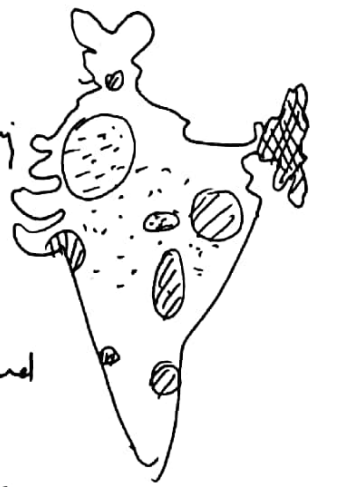
13. Identify the important mineral belts of India. Highlighting some of the issues plaguing the mining sector in India, discuss how the National Mineral Policy 2019 aims to address these issues. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की महत्वपूर्ण खनिज पट्टियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत में खनन क्षेत्रक को समस्याग्रस्त करने वाले कुछ मुद्दों को रेखांकित करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति-2019 इन मुद्दों को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का लक्ष्य रखती है।

India is a mineral rich country with world's second largest coal reserves, largest exporter of steel and producer of bauxite and abundance of thorium in the monazite sands.

Important mineral belts

- Chhota nagpur plateau - iron and coal reserves
- Coal - mayurbhanj, Raniganj in west Bengal
  - Neyveli, Salem
- Copper - Khetri (Rajasthan)
- Bauxite - Odisha, Jharkhand MP
- Uranium - Brahmaputra valley, Godavary valley
- Iron - Bailadila (Chhattisgarh), Odisha, west Bengal
- Mica - Rajasthan, MP, Odisha
- Thorium - Andhrapradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu.



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Issues

- Major minors under union list and minor minerals - State list (schedule 7)
- Mines and minerals (development and regulation) Act - doesnot clearly define minerals. clarification.
- riverbed mining, coastal mining leading to landscape disfiguration
- Illegal mining
- Undercriminate, unmonitored mines management
  e.g. rathole mining (Meghalaya)
- very low private sector involvement
- Auditing of mines is lacking.
- Low FDI
- Nexus between contractors, bureaucracy and politicians.
- Unscientific mining → desertification
- land acquisition in tribal areas.
- forest and wildlife clearances are delayed e.g. Vedanta - Niyamgiri hill tribe case

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National mineral policy - 2019

- Clear delineation of minerals into major and minor.
- more private sector involvement is facilitated.
- e-auction / reverse auction of mining rights.
- prospecting cum mining rights.
- No captive use compulsion.
- mining as industrial infrastructure sector status - for ease of credit.
- District mineral fund - more rights to gramsabha for its management.
- Land acquisition and compensation guidelines
- Sustainable mining.

mining per se is not a problem. it is unsustainable mining that plays the devil. Economically viable, socially empowering and environmentally sustainable mining is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Not only is the spatial and temporal distribution of freshwater in India very skewed, but also its usage inefficient and wasteful. Discuss in context of the current water crisis. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ताजे जल का स्थानिक और सामयिक वितरण न केवल अत्यधिक विषम है, अपितु इसका उपयोग भी अकुशल एवं अपव्ययी है। वर्तमान जल संकट के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India receives 80% of its annual rainfall in just 4 months over June-September through south-west monsoon. While Assam and Bihar face flooding vidarbha and marathwada face drought simultaneously.

▨ - water scarcity

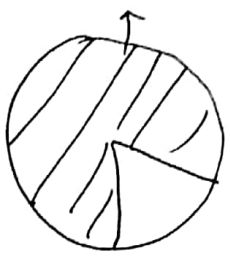
Skewed spatial distribution

- Ganges and Brahmaputra valley states face floods.
- Punjab and Haryana - have groundwater depletion.
- Rajasthan, Gujarat (~~Saur~~ Kathiawad), Maharashtra - vidarbha
  - every year drought.
- Tamilnadu - low rainfall
- urban floods and heatwaves → transpiration low
- low groundwater recharge

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

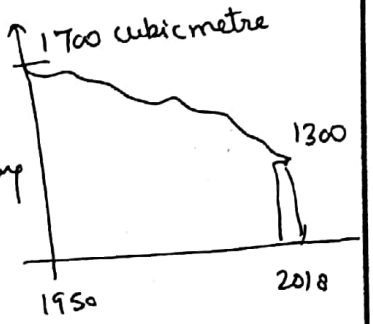
Skewed temporal distribution

- High rainfall within less time.
- Rain shadow regions - Aravali eastern side of western ghats no rainfall.
- North east rainfall on easter coast during retreating monsoon.



2. Inefficient and wasteful usage

- Very low water use efficiency - on farm
- poor rainwater harvesting
- No rivers - interlinking
- High dependence on the groundwater extraction
  - Highest in the world.



(water stress)

- electricity and water subsidies → water crisis.
- Excessive extraction → Uranium and arsenic pollution

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Measures

- River interlinking projects
  - eg Ken-Betwa
- Traditional rainwater harvesting measures
  - eg. Bhar-Pynes (Bihar), Eri (Tamilnadu) Jhalara (Rajasthan)
- Jal Shakti Abhiyan
  - Source augmentation
  - grey water reuse
- Aquifer mapping - Bhujal Yojna
- Watershed development
  - Neeranchal project, PM Krishi sinchai Yojna
- micro, drip, sprinkler irrigation
  - per drop more crop.

Government from this year has initiated a Jan andolan for water harvesting to ensure <u>harghar jal</u> by 2024.

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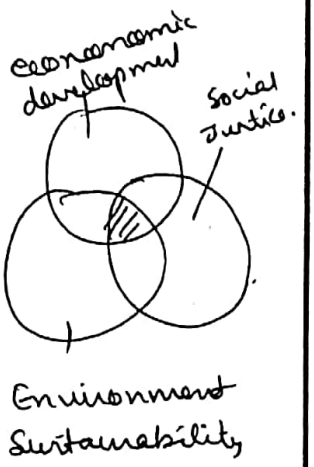
15. Examine how resource efficiency can bring about multiple benefits along the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental - in India. (250 words) 15

परीक्षण कीजिए कि संसाधन दक्षता, भारत में संधारणीय विकास के तीन आयामों-आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय - के साथ-साथ किस प्रकार विविध लाभ प्रदान कर सकती है।

India is a resource rich country - both natural - physical and human but without sustainable management it become a resource curse

Resource efficiency (RE)

- It is the ability to utilize resources with minimum wastage.



$$RE = \frac{\text{output}}{\text{Input}}$$

Economic development

- More economic returns per unit resource
  eg. micro irrigation increase the water use efficiency by 30-80%.
- Reuse, Reduce, Recycle model creates recycling industry → more jobs.
- More economic output in sectors
  eg. automobile, cellphone etc.

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- Less expenditure of Inputs.
  - eg. extracting metal from mobile waste is cheaper than mining them
- Leads to balanced economic growth
  - eg. Purnodaya mission (Steel sector in Jharkhand and Odisha)

Social development

- Inclusive development
  - minimizes external costs on marginal communities.
- Intergenerational equity is achieved.
- Health and education is prioritised,
  - eg. DMF in tribal areas
- Realizes Amartya Sen's - Development is freedom - Capability approach.

Environment sustainability

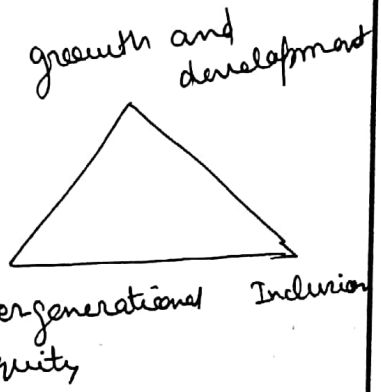
- decreases resource interveners
- less environmental pollution.
  - Solid waste management rules
- Reutilization of products into next stage

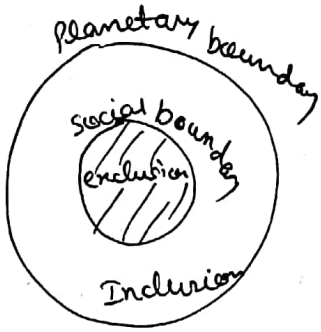
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lesser environmental footprints.
- maintain planetary boundaries.
  eg plastic waste management rules, 2016.

Measures

- National action plan on climate change
- NITI Ayog - Resource efficiency framework
- Sustainable agriculture mission.
- Thrust on renewable sector - 87 GW action
  & Biofuel policy
- Aspirational district programme.
- International solar alliance





(Doughnut economy)

Prakrati Rakshati Rakshitah - Nature protected protects you. RE is a step in that direction.

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16. Highlighting the significance of unconventional hydrocarbons for India, discuss the issues faced in their exploration and extraction. **(250 words) 15**
भारत के लिए अपरंपरागत हाइड्रोकार्बनों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके अन्वेषण एवं निष्कर्षण में आने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

India imports 80% of its energy needs in unconventional hydrocarbon making our energy security a matter of foreign policy.

Significance

- NITI Ayoog - India's energy needs are going to increase by 20-30% by 2050.
- Renewable sector is still underdeveloped ~ 87 GW
- Coal still provides majority of thermal power.
- Natural gas is imported for the fertilizers, commercial and residential usage.
- Crude oil - Industries and transportation
- Petrol and furnace oil - cheap but polluting sources.

▨ - unconventional hydrocarbon

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues in Exploration

- Lack of GIS maps related data.
- regulatory hindrances
  - L despite new policy, the unified exploration of coal and coalgas was denied.
- Government monopoly over mineral blocks
- clearances - environmental, wildlife and land acquisition is a hurdle.
- Auctions - reserve prices are high.
- Red tapism and bureaucratic hurdles

Issues in extraction

- poor technological infrastructure
- protests and public outrages.
- logistics - 14% of overall GDP
  - L High cost of transportation from hinterland to ports.
- Captive usage compulsion.
- Regulation on labour laws.

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Measures

- New Hydrocarbon exploration policy
  - unified exploration allowed.
  - unconventional hydrocarbons can be explored besides conventional ones
  - coal bed methane, shale gas - allowed
  - open acreage is given.
- Recent amendment in mines and mineral Act - provides for ~~mining~~ more flexibility for private sector participation.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What is Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)? Identify various factors affecting SOC levels. Also, highlight the beneficial impacts of SOC on soil health and functionality.

मृदा जैविक कार्बन (SOC) क्या है? SOC के स्तर को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, मृदा स्वास्थ्य और कार्यात्मकता पर SOC के लाभकारी प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। **(250 words) 15**

Soil organic carbon is the amount of carbon (mobile and immobile) present in soil in the form of humus, litter, biomass, insects etc.

Factors affecting

•

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

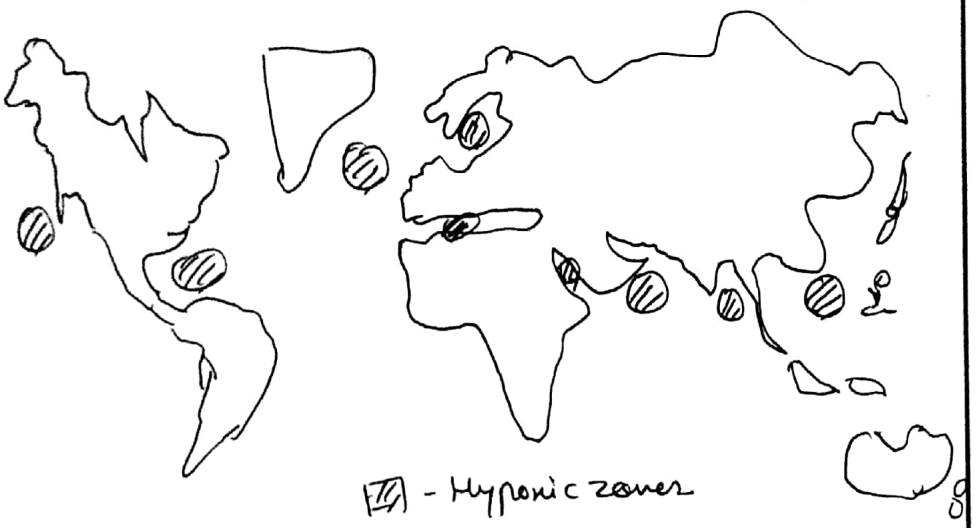
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ocean deoxygenation is the loss of oxygen from the ocean water leading to fundamental changes in its biodiversity and composition.

Certain identified zones



- Hypoxic zones

Recent IPCC report has highlighted the extent and significance of oxygen de-oxygenation in the world oceans.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Causes

- Global warming → ocean heat waves
  loss of O_2 ←
- High nutrient runoff → eutrophication
  loss of O_2 ← algal growth ←
- Nuclear and thermal power plant discharge in water.
- Ocean thermal energy converter.
- Ocean water desalization plants.

Socioeconomic implications

- Poor fisherman → less fish catch
- less crustaceans and molluscs
- more sea level rise
  ↳ because warm water ~~level~~ expands.
- coastal communities - livelihood insecurity.
- coastal tourism will be affected.
- economic output will decrease.
  - Blue economy will suffer
- New species may thrive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Environmental Implications

- Oxygen saturation layers will shift and population of species that thrive on low oxygen may increase.
- More ocean acidification
- coral bleaching.
- cyclical growth - more ELNINO events.
- ocean-atmospheric events will be affected - madden-Julian, monsoon

Measures

- Sustainable Blue economy
- limiting GHG emission
  - Paris deal implementation
- Renewable sources of energy
  - biofuel, wind, solar (ISA)
- Organic farming, less fertilizer usage.

67% of earth's area is under water. Ocean's health is our health. 'We cannot look away because there is no away.'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Approach to flood control in India should evolve from piecemeal measures to an integrated basin management. Comment. (250 words) 15
भारत में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए खंडित रूप में उपाय करने वाला दृष्टिकोण क्रमिक रूप से एकीकृत बेसिन प्रबंधन के रूप में विकसित होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's 40 million hectare area i.e. 12% of landmass is floodprone which has one of the densest populations in the world i.e. 800 million people

- eg. Hyderabad floods (2020)
- eg Chennai floods (2015)
- eg Kerala floods (2018)

Current: piecemeal measures

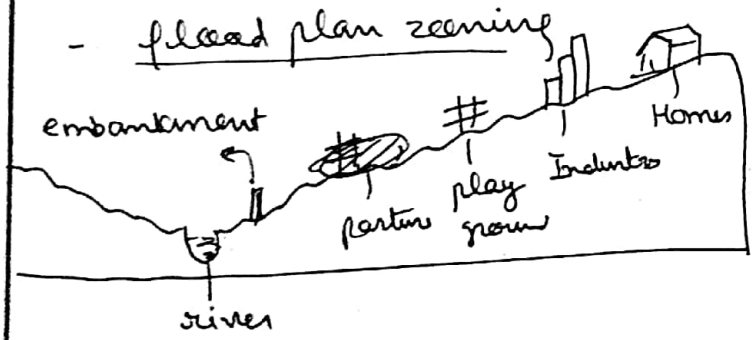
- Relief centric approach.
- No mitigation funds.
- localised monitoring of rainfall.
- Inter-agency coordination problems. eg. Kashmir floods (2014)
- No disaster resilient infrastructural investment
- Riverine floods (routine tragedy) eg. Assam and Bihar.
- Different States have different strategies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NDMA released guidelines for integrated basin management

- Structural measures
  - water proofing
  - retrofitting, stilt-based homes.
  - flood relief centres.
  - flood plan zoning

(Stilt)



- Non-structural measures

  capacity building, training, mock-drills, skills etc

Integrated basin management

- River basin as a unit for planning the disaster management.
- Interstate and interagency coordination
- Inter-river linking
  → transfer flood water to deficit region e.g. Ken-betwa linkage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Hydrological data availability
- IMD - weather forecast along with real time flood level data.
  eg. CFLOWS in Chennai, Mumbai.
- Citizen participation for feedback and planning.
- Urban - drainage and upstream dam water release collaboration.
- Traditional measures and wisdom integrated with modern methods
  eg. Netherland - Room of the river project in Kuttanad Kerala.

(Integrated basin management)

Floods are not new but a routine in Indian subcontinent. Their management should become a norm rather than exception.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Programmes for cleaning polluted rivers in India have been implemented for a long time, however, the results of these programmes are not very encouraging. Identify the reasons for the same and possible steps to rectify the situation. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में प्रदूषित नदियों की सफाई के कार्यक्रम लंबे समय से कार्यान्वित किए जाते रहे हैं, हालाँकि, इन कार्यक्रमों के परिणाम बहुत उत्साहजनक नहीं हैं। इसके कारणों और इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के संभावित उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Namami Ganga programme was launched as an extention 1987 Scheme in 2014 with outlay of Rs 20,000 crore. Yet, even today in many areas the BOD levels remain high.

Reasons for poor results

- Imbalance between developmental needs and environmental protection.
- Lack of industrial effluent treatment monitoring.
- Obsolete technology with industries
  e.g. Agra tanneries
  ↳ chromium pollution.
- Lack of adequate funds due to small size of industries
  e.g. Kanpur leather works.

☒ - polluted river stretch

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lack of sewage treatment plants
- Mixing warm industrial water into river.
- lack of local community awareness and auditing of the same
- Underutilised funds.
- Interministerial and interdepartmental coordination
  - eg ministry of water resources, Health, Sanitation etc
- Thrust for industrial development

Possible steps

- Sustainable management
  - M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India case SC highlighted the same.
- Penalisation for not following the Water pollution (Prevention) Act, 1974
- Sewage treatment plants - cluster based for small firms.
- Credit linked subsidies to firms for effluent treatment plants
- Social audit by communities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Eco task forces for monitoring
- Roping in local volunteers and school children.
- Technological upgradation through capital subsidy on procurement.

Ganga bachao andolan, Ganga Quest are noteworthy step. Rivers are not only divine in India but are our economic lifelines.

'Safe rivers, safe cities, safe community'